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"I am truly yours,
"Lewiston, Pa., Jan, 26, 1839."

Should any one doubt Mr. McCornick's statement, he refers to the following geatiemen:

Hen. W. Blacks, ex. Governor, Pennsylvania.

*Lewiston, vs., on doubt Mr. McCornica's statement, of the following greatement:

Hom. Ww. Highters, ex. Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hom. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hom. D. R. Pohturs, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hom. E. G. Griff, Judge United States Court.

Hom. W. A. Pohturs, City Solidior, Philadelphia.

Hom. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others if necessary.

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norseless by four of the most skillful Physicians of this city.
Her disease was chronic inflammation of the bowels."
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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. tio notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be sutherntented by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation f THE DATEY TRIBUNE, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements st be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the six sie exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adversments will be received until a late hour, but no others can be

The steamer New-York, with European dates of the 3d inst., reached this port yesterday morning. The news brought by the New York has been anticipated by other arrivals at Cape Race. But we give some details of Italian affairs which will be found interesting. It appears that when Lamoricière capitulated, his portfolio fell into the hands of Gen. Fanti. It contained letters of the most compromising character, and the most positive proofs of numerous intrigues entered into with the Legitimists, and even the Red Republican party, against the Government of Napoleon. The Sardinian army has advanced to within some four miles of Rome. It is also said that the Neapolitan Royalists have retaken Piedmont, and are masters of Volturno. The Arabia's mails also reached this city last night.

NEW-YORK IN 1860.

The fact that New-York is necessary to the Fusionists-that, since their utter rout in Pennsylvaria, Indiana, and Ohio, they cannot do without it-is somehow argued from by them as though it gave them some sort of prespect, or hope, or chance, of carrying it. They proceed on much the same basis with the deg-seller who justified his warranty of a piece of four-footed merchandise as a good sheep-dog on the ground that he had been tried at everything else and failed, and that, as nothing was ever made in vain, he must be a good sheep-dog. Since they have hopelessly lost Pennsylvania, where Buchanan beat Fremont by more than 80,000 majority, and Indiana, where Buchanan beat Frement by 24,000 majority, and Onio, where Buchanan and Fil more together beat Fremont over 10,000, but which Judge Brinckerhoff, an advanced and speciously obnoxious Republican, has just carried by more than 10,000 over Smith, supported by a perfect Fusion of all the anti-Republican parties, they argue that they must somehow do a great deal better in New-York-for how else can they do at all? Let us look at the

In 1856 this State polled very nearly Six Hundred Thousand votes for President, divided as follows:

Supposing that 15,000 voters that supported Fremont are now for Fusion, and only 5,000 who supported Buchanan are now for Lincoln (though we believe the changes as between the two leading parties are at least even if not favorable to our side). Lincoln must have just one-quarter of the Fillmore vote to make the State sure for him.

Can any one doubt that more 'han one quarter of the Filimore vote of our State will be given to Lincoln?

Of the journals in this State which supported Fillmore in '56, a majority are now ardently for Lincoln, including The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the oldest and most influential among them. The American strongholds in '56 were the Counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Ulster, Sullivan, Erie, Queens, Kings, Suffolk, Rockland, Richmond, and New-York. In these counties, taken together, we think the vote for Lincoln will fully double that for Fremont. Ulster and Sullivan in '56 each gave Fillmore a heavier vote than either Frement or Buchanan; we shall be sorely disappoited if they do not give Lincoln more than double Fremont's vote. This City gave Fremont 17,771 votes; she will give Linceln more than double that number. We cannot doubt, from all we see and hear, that fully Fifty Thousand voters who supported Filimore in '56 will now support Lincoln and Hamlin, and that not more than that number of the 124,000 who voted for Fillmore will vote in this State for Pusiondeath and removals accounting for the odd Twenty-

four Thousand. But let us look a moment at last year's canvass and its lessons:

The "American" managers made no distinctive State nominations, but made up a State ticket selected " half-and half" from the Republican and Democratic tickets respectively. This of course obtained many more votes than could have been won for a purely Democratic ticket or an avowedly anti-Republican Fusion ticket. The managers called upon all Americans to so vote as to manifest their ability to hold the " balance of power"-to "break the slates" and elect the best men of the diverse parties. The Republican candidates on the "American" ticket were elected by over Fortyfive Thousand majority, while the Democratic candidates on the same were not all elected, and did not in the average have 1,000 majority. Barely mere than Half a Million votes were polled, leavisg One Hundred and Fifty Thousand more to be

Counties, with their votes last Fall compared with these they will give next month:

1859. Repub. Dem. and Am. Repub. 7, 253 9,216 10,000 3,600 3,484 5,000 9,416 11,000 9,216 3,484 9,416 4,938 3,540 7,933 5,596 Erie 7,466 5,500 3,500 7,500 6,000 Orarge Queens 1,315 Rensselaer 5 002 Uleter 4,034

Total......33 726 44,173 43,500 46 500
Dem. maj. in '59...10,347. Repub. maj. in '60, 2,000.
We see no reason to doubt the general correctness of our estimate by counties, giving Lincoln the State by 45,000 majority, and we trust that the good news from the potal States will carry it considerably above 50,000.

-But, Republicans of New-York ! the Philistines are upon you! The utter desperation of their cause elsewhere impels them to more vehement exertion here. If they had any hope of carrying Pennsylvania and Indiana, they would say: "If "we can carry New-York, very well; if not, we "must manage without her;" but since it is certain that they have no chance without New-York, they must devote to this State alone the means and efferts they would otherwise spread over several States. If we deemed you remiss or apathetic, resting in blind confidence of success and neglecting the work needful to secure it, we would remonstrate with and entreat you; but we do not hear nor see that you are thus culpably unfaithful to your compatriots and your cause. No, Republicans! when we know that such counties as New-York and Kings, Ulster and Sullivan, Westchester and Rockland, Queens and Suffork, are being canvassed by you as they never were canvassed before, we cannot believe that Genesee and Livingston, Washington and Essex, Onondaga and Madison, Oswego and Cayuga, are less ardent and faithful. We know well that enthusiasm and effort, disequsions and mass meetings, are not wanting; we feel sure that organization and system, registration and poll-books, are likewise well cared for. Your brethren in Penn-ylvania and Indiana have triumphed, not through a reduction of the adverse vote, but through the increase of their own. WIDE-AWAKE enthusiasm and neighborhood effort have brought thousands of Republicans to the rolls who would else have been absent from home on business, or busy with their crops, or otherwise hindered from voting. Instructed by their example and inspired by their magnificent success, we know that you will not be laggard in the great and good work of National renovation. The trumpets are sounding the final charge; the place of New-York is in the van of the hosts of Liberty. Advance, Republicans! to the struggle and the triumph!

A GOOD TIME COMING.

Mr. Duff Green, who once played a somewhat c aspicuous part in the politics of this country, as the editorial lieutenant of John C. Cathoun, has favored the slaveholders in the present crisis of their political downfall with a long letter of advice and consolation.

In the old nullification times, Mr. Daff Green was a very warm advocate of those views of Southern interest, political and commercial, in which the present Disunionist party of the South had its origin. We are glad to perceive that time. experience, and reflection have essentially modified his opinions upon this subject-the object of his present writing being to persuade the slaveholders that they had much better stay quietly in the Union than to make the election of Lincoln the occasion of any schemes of secession. He begs them to look forward to a good time coming. He is of opinion that the Anti-Slavery movement has already reached its climax both in this country and in Europe, and that the institution of Slavery has already partly obtained-and is certain, in the course of events, fully to obtain-a more solid basis of support than it has ever yet enjoyed.

As is natural for a person born and educated in a slaveholding country, Mr. Green is of opinion that men's ideas of morality and religious duty are wholly shaped and determined by their interests. Thus regards the zeal of the English people and Government for the suppression of the slave-trade and the abolition of Slavery as having had for its sole object the transfer from the Western Continent to the East Indies of the supply of the world with tropical produce, thus opening in India a wide market for English manufactures. Thus all the zeal of the English for the suppression of the slavetrade, since the free labor of the East would be un able to compete with slave labor in the West, though masked under pretenses of morality. philanthropy and religion, was based in fact upon commercial interests abne. On the same prin ciple, the recent discoveries of Livingstone and other travelers in Central Africa, of fertile countries with numerous inhabitants using slave labor, will, as Mr. Green believes, produce a decided change in the opinions of England as to Slavery. Seeing there an excellent chance largely to ex change their manufactures for the products of slave labor, all the antipathy of the British people to that sort of labor will disappear, and so far as England is concerned, the Anti-Slavery sentiment will die

In this country, as Mr. Green assures his Southern friezds, the anti-Slavery movement had its origin in purely political considerations. Hence he propores to combat it not by dissolution or secession but by forming new political combinations such as will counterwork the Republicans and shear them of their strength. To get rid of the alleged " irrepressible conflict" between f. ee and slave labor, so far at least as the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey are concerned, he proposes to buy up those two States by consenting to a protective tariff on iron and coal. Another strong point of the Republicans, especially in the North-west, is their support of free grants of the public lands to actual settlers. This plank also of the Republican platform, Mr. Green proposes to knock from under them by some unexplained regulation of the sale of public lands.

Another piece of Republican thunder which Mr. Green proposes to appropriate is the Pacific Railway, or indeed any number of Pacific Railways, which he proposes to build by granting to the companies that will undertake them an exclusive preemption right to the land for twenty or thirty miles on each side of them. This, he thinks, will be a disposition of the public lands altogether more satisfactory to the people of the West than the granting of free farms to actual settlers according to the Republican plan.

Even that very discussion of the Slavery question which has proved so annoying to the slaveholders, and against which they utter such loud and reiterated complaints has, in Mr. Green's opinion, greatly contributed to strengthen the institution. Who in the South, he asks, does not realize that there is now a much greater unity and strength of centiment and opinion in support of Slavery as a permanent institution than there was In 1830? At that time Emancipation was disdrawn out this Fall. Here are a few specimen | cussed and warmly supported in the Legislature of | Twelve years ago in May, 1848-Mr. Yancey

Virginia. Now there are few who desire it, and Mr. Green might have added, none who in the face of the prevailing opinion dare give any expression to their wishes. Even at the North many have been brought to regard Slavery as a divine institution, originating in the necessities of man's fallen condition, and the only means by which demoralized savages can be brought under the restraints and subjection indispensable to the progress of Christianity and civilization.

With this growing sentiment both at the North and South in favor of the institution of Slavery as a permanent part of the divine economy for the education of the human race-a sentiment to which according to the principle that moral and religious opinions are regulated by interest, the present high price of cotton is likely to give an accelerated impulse-and with the cooperative means which Mr. Green points for taking the wind out of the sails of the Republican party, the slaveholders certainly have no excuse for precipitating themselves into the vortex of revolution and civil war. Some of Mr. Green's alleged facts and explanations of current events may be a little questionable, but the advice which he gives is certainly good.

BRITISH INFLUENCE. The kindly and cordial welcome extended to the Prince of Wales in his travels through our Northern States and cities, has been justly set down as proving the extinction among us of those bitter autipathies against the British Nation and Government which the War of the Revolution inspired, and which, for some thirty years or more after the acknowledgment of our independence, were kept up, and even aggravated, as well by the policy and pretensions of Great Britain as by the declamations of political leaders, forming indeed during all that time the leading feature of our political divisions, and being made by the party in power the chief basis of their hold upon the popular support and favor.

There are, however, parts of the country in which this antipathy to Great Britain still exists in full force. So, at least, we must conclude from a proclamation to the militia of Arkansas recently issued by Gov. Conway of that State. This patriotic gentleman, in the spirit of fifty years ago, insists upon seeing in Great Britain the desperate and implacable enemy of our republican institutions and rising greatness, and in that character the real author and secret instigator of all the dangers and embarrassments with which the Union is just now beset. As if the disinclination of the people of the North to allow the Federal Government to be any longer turned into an instrument for the extension of Slavery, were not in itself odious enough to the slave owners of Arkansas, Gov. Conway attempts to make it still more so by representing the Republican statesmen as the purchased tools of Great Britain, which is secretly working, as he conceives, through their agency, to produce the disruption of the Union, and to break up and destroy our Government! In the various slave conspiracies with which the Southern States are, or suppose themselves to be, harassed, Gov. Conway sees the secret hand of Great Britain, and he decidedly expresses the opin on that, instead of hanging a few white citizens, Northern or Southern, or making a sacrifice of property by the execution of slaves, the Arkaneas melitia ought to strike boldly at once at the root of the evil, and hold the British Government responsible for these disturbances of our domestic

peace. In this state of feeling on the part of Gov. Conway, at least if it is reciprocated by the gallant militia to whom he addresses himself, it is lucky perhaps that the Prince of Wales and his suite did not include the State of Arkansas within the circuit of their American travels. Had they done so, the Duke of Newcastle might have been tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail as an Abolitionist emissary, and the Prince himself detained as a hostage for the future good behavior of the British Government.

In the State of New-York, those thirty-five persons who have each a higher number of votes for Electors of President than any other persons will be chosen. No matter whether there be fewer or more persons voted for-forty or four hundredthe thirty-five highest on the poll will be chosen.

Any voter is at liberty to vote for one Elector only, or any other number not exceeding thirtyfive; and his vote will be counted for so many persons only as he shall see fit to vote for. The law and its officers know nothing of the preferences of those Electors; and if any person should see fit to vote for seven Electors each from five different tickets, in favor of so many diverse candidates for President and Vice-President, his vote must be counted as he has cast it. It is of course quite possible that some Electors on one ticket with some on another should be chosen; though that would be a very unusual result.

If any man votes for more than thirty-five Electors-that is, if there are more than thirty-five names on his ballot-his vote is a nullity, and will not be counted at all.

Any one who chooses can cross off a part of the names on his ballot, and may write other names in the place of those erased, so that the whole number retained does not exceed thirty-five; but it will hardly be safe to endeavor to put together parts of two secarate ballots. Should they be separated, the canvassers will doubtless reject them both.

-These directions will answer for other States, keeping in mind the number of Electors to which they are respectively entitled, and conforming thereto.

In Georgia alone, so far as we are aware, is an absolute majority of the entire vote cast required to elect: so that scattering votes there count against a choice. It is quite probable that no Electors may be chosen by the People of that State, in which case the Breckinridge men will be chosen by the Legislature.

South Carolina alone elects by her Legislature n any case. Her vote, if cast at all, will be cast for Breckinridge and Lane. But if she sees that Lincoln's election is certain, her Electors may refuse to vote at all. For, though chosen on the 6th of November, like the others, they, like the others, do not vote till the first Wednesday in December, when the result will be known.

The Hon. William L. Yancey is still speaking for the Fusion ticket in this and the neighboring States, and is everywhere heard with courtesy and interest by thousands of Republicans. We trust that he may continue so to speak and so to be heard until the Election. Mr. Yancey is not merely able and eloquent-he has definite purposes, and knows how to promote them. Douglasism ends with this election; but Yanceyism has a future, and will be as lively after the election as before.

submitted to the Democratic National Convention, then sitting at Baltimore, the following well de vised proposition:

"Resolved. That the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this Confederacy, be it in the States or Territories thereof, is the true Republican doctrine recognized by this body."

-That was Yanceyism in its advoitest and most insinuating guise; yet it was voted down-Yeas 30; Nays 216. It will be orthodox Democracy, North as well as South, after this Election is over.

PUTTING THEM TO THE TEST.

The Bell organ in Philade phia catches at the report that Messrs. Douglas and Breckinridge, in view of the disastrous results of the late elections, are about to withdraw from the Presidential arena and advise their respective supporters to vote for Bell and Everett. This it thinks exceedingly probable and natural, and adds:

"Mesers. Breckinridge and Douglas have the destinies of the Union in their own hands. If true patriots, they will retire from a contest in which their presence only aids and encourages their names. They can do so, too, with grace and propriety, for if they act in concert, the friends of neither can complain. If they are sincere in their devotion to the principles which they have avowed, if they prize the noblest fune that patric ism can win, and if they really leve their country, they will confirm a rumor which men cannot help believing, because it is plausible, and which, if true, will be hailed with universal joy." By all means! let Messrs. Douglas and Breckin-

ridge show their patriotism by declining, and let Mr. Bell do likewise. What is the use of going through the sweat and fret of a contested Presidential election, when everybody knows before hand what will be the result? Capt. Scott's coon showed his sense by coming down when he saw that staying up would only cost the captain a charge of powder and shot and perhaps induce ome damage to the coonskin. Let Bell, Douglas and Breckspridge all decline, leaving the field to Fusion and Dry Goods, who will probably run Mr. Josh Henry for President and his clever porter for Vice. Then you will see a race "as is a race." Clear the track!

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTEST.

Mr. Butler, who is legally returned to Congress from the 1st District of Pennsylvania, has issued the following Card. It will be seen that he charges fraud in the returns of votes made from other Districts beside that which was undoubtedly forged. He proposes that "all the ballot-boxes be taken before the proper authorities and the votes carefully counted, so as to settle for whom a majority was actually cast." If that be still practicable, we see not why it should be declined, and presume it will not be. At all events, let the matter be brought before some impartial tribunal forthwith, and let Mr. Butler refuse the certificate unless it is clear than he received a majority of the legal

The excitement prevailing in positical circles in relation to alleged alterations of the returns from the Fourth Ward, in the First Congressional District, induces me, out of respect to the public and the friends who so earnostly supported me in the canass, to make this brief statement, lest faise impressions preju

vars, to make this brief statement, lest faise impressions prejudicial to me and the cause I represent may be made.

The returns announced on the sight of the election from the several election pells of the First Congressional District, as is usual and according to law, elected me by a considerable majority. The division returns, sied next morning in the office of the Prothonotary, gave Mr. Lehman a small majority.

I believed then, and I believe now, that these division returns were not true returns of the votes cast for the candidates for

were not true returns of the votes cast for the candidates for

gress, and I resolved to contest them, and so expressed my self to my friends.

At the meeting of the return judges on Friday last, it was de-

At the meeting of the recent purpose of this votes in the district; and, in accordance with that decision, the certificates prescribed by law were duly executed, deposited, and transmitted.

The decision of that body at the time is final and combisive, the decision of that body at the time is final and combisive. to far as a certificate of election can be made; and it is not within the power or control of myself, if I deaired to do so, or of

within the power or control of myself, if I dearest to as so, or or my opponent, to alter it.

As to the alleged false returns from the Fourth Ward, made to the return judges on Friday morning last, I know nothing wantever. I am willing to afford Mr. behmen and his friends full opportunity for thorough investigation, and to agree that all the ballot-boxes of the district shall be taken before the proper authorities, and the ballots counted, being satisfied that a correct count of the vote will give me a greater majority than that given me by the raturn indexs.

me by the return indges.

As the certificates of my election have been granted by the As the certificates of my election have been granted by the body slone authorized by law. I cannot, in justice to myself, to my friends or to my principles, do anything but rest on-the determination, disavowing all knowledge of any frauds projudicial to the election of Mr. Lehman, or favorable to my own disclaiming any desire, upon thorough investigation of the election, to avail myself of any such alleged frauds, if they exist, and offering Mr. Lehman the fullest and fairest opportunity, before any mejority of the votes cast in the First Congressional District.
Until this is done, I must continue to regard myself as the legally elected member of Congress from the First District.

JOHN M. BUTLER.

The Hon. John Cochrane may justly be termed a political chameleon. Beginning life as an Adams man, he lapsed into Jacksonism, then into Free Sollism, and finally into Disunionism. The Hon. John has, in truth, been everything by turns, and nothing long; and though one of the most inconsistent of mortals, he has at least the doubtful merit of being consistent in his inconsistency. But notorious turnabeut as he is, we did not expect to see him repudiate so soon that rule of action which he so fervently enunciated but one short year ago, and which made his name famous the Union over. Then he said it was "the duty of all sound Democrats to vote for the regular nominee of the party, even if he were the Devil incarnate." It is perhaps rather absurd to expect Mr. Cochrane to reduce his precepts to practice; we are not surprised, therefore, to see him running as the candidate of the Breckinridge Disunionists against Mr. J. Winthrop Chanler, the regular nominee of the Simon Pure Tammany Democracy of the VIth Congressional District. It is quite evident that the Hop. John is anything but a "sound Democrat," and we should not be surprised if the author of "the devil-incarnate" doctrine found his dogma doing him a good deal of mischief among the hardfisted Democracy in the ensuing election.

RESULTS OF THE LATE CONGRES-SIONAL ELECTIONS.

Onto, -The Obio delegation to the next Congress tands 13 Republicans, 8 Democrats, The last Congressional representation of Ohio was

Republicans and 6 Democrats, showing in the late election a gain of two Democratic members. In Ohio, Sam Galloway made a gallant fight against Sunset Cox, but was unsuccessful. The average Dem-

ceratic majority in Cox's District on State officers was 273. Cox himself obtained but 903 over Galloway. In L. D. Campbell's District Vallandigham is rechosen by 133 majority, Campbell himself playing into Vellandigham's hand this time, by way of compensation to the Republicans for making him Chairman of the Ways and Means a few years ago.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The representation from Pennsylvania in the next Congress will stand, Republicana 20, Democrats 5.

INDIANA.-The representation from Indiana in the next Congress will stand, Republicans 7, Democrats 2, Independent 1, with one District yet to hear from. The doubtful District, in 1858, elected a Democrat.

The entire representation in Congress from Indians at the last session was, Rapublicans 7, Democrats 3, Independent 1.

Execution of Criminals, For Smith, Ark., Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.
Two young men, law of this city (Frank Rivers and Bob Montgomery), were hong near San Autonio, Texas, on the 30th last., for house stealing.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860. EXTRA SERVICES CLAIMS.

In respect to the claims of officials for payment for services outside of the duties of their regular office, the Attorney-General decides the important matter in the case of Mr. Hunter, Chief Clerk of the State Department, as follows:

the State Department, as follows:

"It seems that while Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, he was abeen during several protracted periods from the Department, and that at those times Mr. Hunter was the acting Secretary of State. Has he aright to be paid? The opinions heretofore given by me would answer this question in the negative. To pisin words of the acts of Congress, as I read them made the conclusion at which I arrived inevisable. Though two of my tredecessors and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, have had the same point before them, and have given a construction to the act of Congress which compels me to yield up the doctrine I formerly held, my private judgment remains unearly inced. But private judgment must surrender to that public wisdom whose organ is the highest judicial tribunal of the country. There is nothing in the law, as it now stands explained, which forbids Mr. Hunter from receiving his pay, provided that there he say appropriated fund out of which he can be legally satisfied." Under the above decision of the Attorney-Geo.

eral, Mr. Hunter will get as additional compensa ion for acting as Secretary of State, the differ. ence between his pay as Chief Clerk of the State Department, and that of the Secretary. By another decision of the Attorney-General, it

seems established that all officials who discharge the duties of two offices, or perform extra service outside of that pertaining to their regular office, can receive compensation therefor under the desi sion of the Supreme Court.

SECESSION. The Washington Star comes out this evening

against the ides of Southern secession from the Union without cause arising from some overt act.

Assembly Nomination

The Democratic As embly Convention for the His District of Albany County nominate ! Henry Lausing for the Assembly to day.

The Democratic Assembly Convention of the IVA
Dis rict have nom nated Wm. Wheeler of Cobose.

The following are Republican Assembly nominations:
Let District, John I. Slit gerland of the last Assembly;

Hd District, L. Benedict, ir. State Polities.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1850.

The American County Convention, held to day, indered Eractus Corning for Congress, and resolved that it was inexpedient to make nominations for other

Serenade to Gov. Curtin. PHILADELPHIA Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1859. Gov. Curten, the Governor elect, will be serensed

to-night, at the Gizard House. The Prince at Boston.

Bostos, Wedgesday, Oct 17, 1800. The special train, with the Prince of Wales, arrived The special train, with the Prince of Wales, arrived at Longwood Station shortly before 4 o'clock, having made the run from Albauy with few s'oppages, and at those halsed only a few mioutes. At the city lines, Mayor Liccoin, with a Committee of the City Government received the Prince and suite cordially but with little formality. The party at once entered open carriages, and under the escort of the Laccers and Light Dragoons, proceeded to the Revere House. The sidewalks beloonies and wiredows, on both sides of the runts, were throughed with people, whose welcomes route, were througed with people, whose welcomes seemed hearty. The public demonstrations in home of the Prince will take place to-morrow.

The Overland Mail. FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, Oct 17 1860. The Overhard Mail from Sun Francisco, Sept. 28, and Los Angeles, Oct. 2, arrived at 7 o'clock, this

morning
On the 15th of September, Lieut, Beale accompanied by Fred. Kailer, arrived at Fort Majobs, or the Calorado River. Fifty days were occupied in reaching that point from Westport. Mo. The party were all well. All along the route, from 120 mits of the pive from starting, the Indians were hostile, and the Lieutenant was a roogly advised not to make the exteri-ment, but he reached his destination without the last of a man or an mal. He had four eau men, forty had of cattle, and two wagers. Beale reported the rest in good cordition, but owing to the determined he ility of the Indians, he would not encourage emigrant to go that way, as their stock would be in danger. As econ as protection is afforded by the Government,

the route may be traversed with advantage.

It was reported at L. s Aog less that the Lidians had attacked the store of settlers at Fort Defiance, and

held possession of the post for six hours in the face of four companies of Uni ed States troops.

Operations were about to commence at the Tennisiscal Tin mines. Large purchases of stock in the va-rious leads had been made by Col Fremont, and others, who have the utmost confidence in the success of the enterprise.

St. Joseph, 17th.—The arrival of treasure from Denver City, for the week ending Oct. 17, is \$23,448.

There is no news of importance.

The Pike's Peak Express.

OMARIA CITY, N. T., Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.
The Denver City mail-coach, with six passengers, bringing Denver dates to the 11th inst., reached here at 9 o'clock to day—time through, 5 days and 18 hours; \$14,000 in gold dust came by Express, and \$6,000 in the

and's of passengers.

Gordon, the murderer of Gar's, was hung at Denver in the 6th. He made a full confession of his crimes. Mining news wes unimportant.

Proposed Trade Extension of Phila-

CLEVELAND, Wednesday Oct. 17, 1869,
A party of forty members of the Pail adelphia Board of Trade arrived here to day from Philadelphia They were received by a Committee from the Cleveland Board, and will meet the Board and citizens generally at the Board of Trade rooms to morrow. The object of the excursion is for establishing more extensive bathese relations between Philadelphia and the Norsh-West. The party leaves to morrow night for Chicago West. The party leaves to-morrow night for Chicago and the West.

Collision at Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

The steamer Ontario, while entering this port about 3 o'clock this merning, ran into and sunk the large bark City of Ogdensburgh lying at anchor outside in 30 feet of water. She sunk in less than three minutes after the collision, the crew having barely time to excape with nothing but the cluthee which they had on The vessel was light. The steamer sustained only the collision of the steamer sustained only the collision. slight damage.

Earthquake.
Saco, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.
A severe shock of an earthquake was fels here this morning, reching buildings, ringing bells, &c. It was accompanied by a lond report.

MONTHEAL, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt all ever Canada this morning.

The Loss of the Connaught.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.
The Humane Society have awarded a medal of the highest class to Capt. Wilson of the Mincie Schiffer, as d a siver medal to Thomas H. Commatten, uses with \$10 to each of the crew. A resolution expressing the gratitude of all the friends of humanity for the noble conduct of the captains, Leitch and Wilson, was also adorted. also adopted.

The Carada suiled at 11 c'clock, with 70 passengers for Liverpeol and 19 for Hahfax, and 83,700 in spe-

The Young Guard of Richmond.

BALTINGER, Wednesday, Oct. 17 1860.

The Young Guard of Richmond, a me military corps
rerived here this af ermoon, and were received by the
City Guards. They wull participate in the Park cells
bratien on Friday.

Pontskouth, N. H., Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1861.
The new that ship of the House Squatren, the correcte Cumberland, went in commission here to day.
All her officers except ten have reported. See with call for New-York in a day or two.